

TOP SECRET RUFF [REDACTED]

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between 290 psi and 890 psi. This pressure variance causes the poor load sharing between the two generators.

The improved governors to be tested are electric and consist of a control box, a speed adjusting potentiometer and a hydraulic actuator. If these governors are able to correct the load sharing problem, the operational characteristics of the French nuclear submarine power plant will be enhanced. (S/CD/NDA) [REDACTED]

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French Misled US Scientists on Lunokhod Laser Experiment: According to a recent article in the Washington Post, French scientists have indicated they were delayed several weeks in locating the laser reflector aboard Lunokhod I from earth due to inaccurate coordinates for Lunokhod provided them by the Soviets. Aiming their laser through a 40-inch telescope at the Pic du Midi d'Ossau Observatory, the French reportedly failed to observe any reflections during the first lunar night. The Soviets sent coordinates for Lunokhod (38-17 N/35 E) to France and the United States, but because the Soviets use a different grid system for the moon than France and the US, the given coordinates were discovered to be in error by several miles. Near the beginning of the second lunar night, the French conducted an exhaustive search of the Sea of Rains and found the laser reflector on their own. (WPost, 23 Dec) (U)

Comment: Contrary to the information in this press report, an intercepted message between Paris and Moscow stated that a laser reflection from Lunokhod was received during the first lunar night on 5 December at the Pic du Midi Observatory. Whether or not the French had been given the exact coordinates by the Soviets or located the Lunokhod on their own is not known. The reason the French did not publicize their accomplishment and give the exact coordinates to the US also is not known. However, it could be that the French were not free to divulge the exact coordinates, and to avoid further inquiries and possible embarrassment they purposely suggested they had only the ones released by the Soviets. (TS) [REDACTED]

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Soviets Claim Space Station Technology More Advanced Than US: M. V. Keldysh, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences,

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recently told a high level delegation of US space scientists that the Soviets were well ahead of the US in space station technology. He said that his prime interest right now is in earth resources or earth applications for space. He implied that for now practical earth orbital missions such as manned orbital stations are most urgent. [REDACTED] 10 Dec) (C/CD/NDA/CIA IUO); [REDACTED] (S/CD/NDA)

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Comment: Although comparable Soviet data are scarce, the quality of Soviet space station technology probably is not superior to that of the US. But the USSR seems to have an advantage in terms of early and specific planning of space stations followed by a continuous development program, which has provided them a capability for launching several manned orbital laboratories and space stations in the near term. Soviet engineering development for manned space stations reportedly was in process by 1964. The Soviets have claimed that by 1965 a large number of research, test, and design establishments were implementing plans for such stations.

The USSR could orbit a manned laboratory composed of 2 or more interconnected Soyuz-derivative vehicles in 1971 or before the 1972 (US) Skylab target date. An SL-12 payload station (~40,000 lbs.) may be orbited by 1972-73. Furthermore, there are indications that the Soviets are planning to orbit a very large permanent earth orbital station before the end of the decade. (S/NFD/CD/NDA/CIA IUO) [REDACTED] LSD)

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Possible Part Time Radomes Observed Along USSR-China Border: Part Time radomes with diameters of approximately 75 ft have been identified at two sites along the USSR-China border near the Mongolian Republic border. One site is 3.6 nm north of Dauriya at 49-59 N/116-50 E. The other is 75 nm to the west and is 1 nm northeast of Buylesan at 50-15 N/114-53 E. Both radomes probably were installed sometime after April 1970. The 75 nm separation is typical of the Part Time radome deployment along the Barents and Kara Sea coasts. The receiving site for the Dauriya and Buylesan radomes has not been identified. In the usual deployment pattern a receiving site is located at the third point in a triangular configuration, is approximately

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